

GERMANS SCUTTLE ENTIRE SURRENDERED HIGH SEAS FLEET; ALL CAPITAL SHIPS BUT ONE SUNK BY CREWS IN SCAPA FLOW; PRESIDENT EBERT FORMS NEW CABINET TO MEET PEACE CRISIS

RADICAL PLANS OF REVOLUTION TAKEN IN RAIDS

Rand School, Socialist
Quarters and I. W. W. Rooms
Searched.

MASS OF PAPERS SEIZED

Truckloads Taken by Agents
and Troopers for the Lusk
Committee.

Written and printed programmes for the social revolution were taken from the Rand School yesterday afternoon from the Rand School in East Fifth Street, the I. W. W. headquarters in Fourth Street, and the rooms of the Left Wing of the Socialist party at 43 West Twenty-ninth Street by agents of the Lusk committee, directed by Archibald Stevenson, State trooper, plain clothes men and volunteers who formerly were members of the American Protective Legion. The 200 men engaged in the raids acted on the authority of search warrants issued earlier in the day by Chief Magistrate McAdoo and Magistrate Brough after conferences with Deputy Attorney-General Berger and after the submission of affidavits by Clarence L. Converse, an agent of the committee, setting forth that he had found seditious or obscene literature at all three places.

The raids were carried out without disorder. No arrests were made and none of the persons about the three places was detained. The raiders searched the premises specified in cooperation with the occupants. They took with them not only samples of the literature available, but account books, letter files and membership lists. Receipts were given the custodians for all property taken.

Wide Range of Literature.
The literature ranged in subject from the free love and birth control tracts found in the Rand School book store to the official programme of the Left Wing of the Socialist party, which, after reciting the history of socialism and the way it had been betrayed by the Right Wing throughout the world, announced its plans as follows:

"The bourgeoisie state must be destroyed by the mass action of the revolutionary proletariat. It is the task of a revolutionary Socialist party to provide a programme and to so direct the workers' efforts that when the crisis comes the workers will be prepared to accept a programme of the following character:

"The workmen's control of industry.
"The nationalization of the banks.
"The expropriation of the railways and the large (trusts) organizations of capital. In this case there will be no compensation, no buying out of the present possessors, but the workmen must continue to be exploited, but during the transitional stage measures will be taken for the protection of small stock owners in these enterprises.
"The socialization of foreign trade."
The manifesto then goes on to repudiate all other methods of bringing about the revolution.

No Confusion in Raids.
In the raids yesterday there was no confusion of purpose as marked by the methods of the troopers and agents in going through the rooms of the Rand School last week. The agents for the raid were clearly set forth in the affidavits upon which the search warrants were issued.

After reciting that the agent who raided the Rand School premises, for instance, had discovered the presence there of the books in question and describing the premises and the persons alleged to be in control of each part of the building, the warrant says these persons have "used the same and intend to use the same as a means of committing a public offense against the laws of the State of New York and of bringing about the overthrow of organized government by force, violence and unlawful means, and of inciting riot and inciting the endangering of life and destruction of property."

Allusions to violence were frequent in the literature found in each place relating to the revolution. All these allusions, however, expressed the hope that the revolution would be accomplished with "as little violence as possible," and asserted that the capitalists themselves would be the ones responsible for violence if it occurred.

In the Rand School the raiding party made up of five men two abreast and swung with military precision into the fifth floor after 2:30 o'clock. They walked briskly into the "People's school," with orders to search the rooms specified in the warrants. In each place the warrants were read and the names of the persons named in the warrants were read and the names of the persons named in the warrants were read.

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

SEIZES LOUP CO. \$2,000,000 CURB DEAL RECORDS

Inquiry Starts When Patrons
Complain Brokers
Withhold Profits.

CUSTOMERS IN ANGUISH

Buyers' and Sellers' Names
Omitted From Firm's Papers
Recording Transactions.

While twenty or thirty men who recently thought they had made fortunes in the stock market were jabbering and clamoring for the manager or anybody else who might be able to drop a soothing word in the brokerage offices of H. C. Loup & Co., 50 Broadway street, yesterday afternoon, two agents of the District Attorney dropped in and trobled the excitement. The District Attorney's men, Detective Sergeant Stanley Gorman and Subpoena Server James Green, had been sent to Broad street by Assistant District Attorney Dooling. They bundled up all the books, account sheets and other records they could find in the Loup establishment and rushed them in a taxicab back to the Criminal Courts Building for Dooling's inspection. They also persuaded six employees of the firm to go along voluntarily.

Customers Fleeing.
The four room suite of the brokers having thus been vacated of all humanity, the twenty or thirty customers on the trail of the stocks which they had bought, or the profits they had made, or their money back, or some syllable of hope, likewise migrated to the District Attorney's office. There they babbed their stories to one another, while in an adjoining room the Loup employees, including two girls—a telephone operator and a stenographer—waited to be interviewed by Dooling, who called for them from time to time to explain whatever appeared in the firm's records.

At the end of the afternoon he said he was not nearly through his inquiry, but that he had been told that there were claims against H. C. Loup & Co. amounting to \$2,000,000 on the accounts of "more than 300 customers."

The visit to the brokerage office resulted from a complaint taken to the District Attorney by Benjamin J. Spellman, a lawyer, on behalf of several investors. They said they had been unable to collect profits that were due to them or to obtain delivery of stock, or to secure reimbursement. At least one of the complainants said that after he threatened to sue the District Attorney, he was paid \$1,500 and been given a check for \$1,500 and been given a check for \$1,500 and been given a check for \$1,500.

H. C. Loup & Co. have been in business about three years. According to Dooling, they have exploited Alaska, Zinc and Copper, Kellar Oil, Flag Tunnel and Franklin Oil and Gas stock, but their principal activity has been dealing in curb stocks on margin. They sent agents through the small business and shop districts of Brooklyn and Manhattan, and according to the complainants, also had direct wire connection with Morris Poole & Co., 32 Second avenue, Manhattan.

Dooling says that many persons of small means who thought they were making money for quick money making in the great bull market speculation were lured into the transactions with the Loup company, and that when they offered Liberty bonds as collateral for their margin the bonds were not refused.

One of the Loup employees told Dooling that slips were made out at the end of each day showing the transactions for each account, but not showing from what broker the stock was bought, or to whom it was sold. A slip which a STN reporter saw said that a certain stock had been sold for \$700, but there was no entry of the buyer's name or column for such an entry.

F. B. Taylor "Real Head."
Dooling said it appeared on the records that H. C. Loup and Joseph Kelley constituted the firm of H. C. Loup Company, but that the employee said the real directing head was Frank B. Taylor of Flatbush. Taylor was not at his office when the papers were seized, or at his home yesterday, and his family was asked to have him communicate with the District Attorney's office as soon as he returned.

Nor was E. W. Baumeister, said by Dooling to be the office manager, available at the moment. There was an E. W. Baumeister & Co., brokerage firm of 56 Broad street, against which a petition in bankruptcy was filed December 8, 1918, and the Edward W. Baumeister, who was a member of that firm was arrested February 21, 1919, on an indictment charging him and his partner with grand larceny in having failed to account for \$1,055 which a client said he had given them to invest in stock.

According to Dooling the writer later was told by the District Attorney's men that E. H. Scheffels & Co., which was George Graham Rice's firm, with G. W. Field & Co., against whom a bankruptcy petition was filed November 1, and with Barrett Bros. The W. T. Seagraves, who was with the Scheffels outfit was arrested along with George Graham Rice and

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

International Strike Parley to Be Held

PARIS, June 21.—Leon Jouhaux, secretary of the General Federation of Labor; M. Demoulin, the Socialist leader; Signor di Pragona, secretary of the Italian Federation of Labor, and several delegates of the French Socialist party have left for England, the *Heure* announces. They will confer with representatives of the British labor organizations concerning international action.

The international action mentioned probably refers to the proposal of Italian labor leaders for a 24 hour strike in Italy, France and England as a protest against allied intervention in Russia and the peace terms. A despatch from London on June 18 said that the British Labor party had declined to participate in a conference at Paris called to consider the Italian proposal.

TRIES TO CLAMP SOFT DRINK LID

Anti-Saloon League's Attorney
Is Suspicious About
Near Beers.

FOR 1-2 PER CENT. LIMIT

Wayne B. Wheeler Insists
Legislation Must Bar All
Camouflage.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, June 21.—Soft drinks with the potentiality of fermenting and "hardening" are under observation by the Anti-Saloon League because the near beers and that class of beverages might be used as camouflage for the purveyance of stiffer liquors.

Wayne B. Wheeler, attorney for the league, to-day told the Senate Judiciary Sub-Committee, which is framing the prohibition enforcement law, that the law must be tight enough to make sure that nothing alcoholic should escape it. He wanted a definition of alcoholic beverages that would bar anything with more than one-half of 1 per cent. of alcohol.

There was no purpose whatever to interfere with legitimate dealings in soft drinks, but these must not become a cover for dealing in alcohol, he insisted.

Senator Walsh (Mont.) inquired how about the advisability of shutting out buttermilk. He explained that it is a fermented drink, contains some alcohol and might be objectionable to Mr. Wheeler. The dry lawyer admitted that he is an ardent buttermilk consumer himself and didn't believe it was vicious. But, he confessed, he "hadn't a suspicion there was any alcohol in it."

It developed that grape juice, even the most innocent varieties of it, contains a trace of the wicked stuff that cheers and likewise inebriates. The Ohio producers of it have been writing their Senators that a limit of 1/2 per cent. would put them on too narrow a margin—they want it widened. It seems that grapes have been so long used to fermentation that at times, even in the best regulated plants, they get unduly enthusiastic and before the management realizes what's doing develop a larger proportion of alcohol than is permitted under Mr. Wheeler's rule.

Senator Wheeler said that the league was not in a hurry to get legislation enacted, and that he intended the measure by Senator Nelson (Minn.) which designs to bar beverages containing any alcohol, while treating medicines liberally if they do not carry more than one-half per cent. of alcohol.

ALCOCK SPLITS AIR PRIZE.

\$20,000 Goes to Brown. While

Workmen Get \$10,000.

LONDON, June 21.—Capt. John Alcock, the pilot of the Vickers Vimy airplane, which made the first non-stop flight from North America to Ireland, announced to-day that he and Lieut. A. W. Brown, the navigator, intended to divide equally \$40,000 of the \$50,000 prize given to them by the *Daily Mail*.

The other \$10,000 will go to the workmen who built the machine.

IF YOU HAVE A BACKWARD CHILD see advertisement on page 2, Sec. 4—4th.

ROOT ADVISES SENATE TO LOP OFF COVENANT

In Letter to Lodge He Condemns
Article X. as Too
Dangerous.

MAY SHACKLE AMERICA

He Urges Ratification of the
Treaty With Reservations
—Missive Causes Stir.

Special Despatch to The Sun.
WASHINGTON, June 21.—Elihu Root has written Henry Cabot Lodge, the Republican leader in the Senate and chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, a letter in which in unqualified terms he expressed his approval of the Republican policy of separation of the League of Nations covenant from the peace terms with Germany as provided by the Knox resolution now pending in the Senate. Republican leaders believe that the arguments advanced by the former Secretary of State in his letter will have tremendous effect in recasting opposition to the inclusion of the burdensome obligations of the league covenant in the peace treaty.

The letter created a tremendous stir in the Senate, where definite word from Mr. Root has been awaited with grave attention on the part of all Republican Senators, even including some of those who have disclosed an element of lukewarmness in their support of Senator Knox's recent course. In his letter Mr. Root criticized the present form of the covenant as stopping far short of providing a new or efficient means of promoting arbitration. He condemned the clause inserted as a sop to the American critics of the league whereby the cogeny of the Monroe Doctrine is admitted, as erroneous in its description of the doctrine itself and "ambiguous in meaning."

Mr. Root's Letter.
Mr. Root said that the covenant was framed to hold in the thralldom of membership a nation desiring to renounce its status as a member nation. With a word he dismissed the alleged modifications of Article X as arranged in the conference as failing to limit the stupendous obligation of participation in intra-European political squabbles on the part of America. He went so far as to express the belief that Article X would be forever an occasion for controversy and doubted that after such a provision had been in effect for ten years it would be possible to enlist the force and power of a nation to its support. The letter follows:

"New York, June 19, 1919.
"The Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, Washington, D. C.

"MY DEAR SIR: You are good enough to ask that after studying the whole of the proposed treaty with Germany and the amendments already made to the League of Nations part of it I should write you my opinion as to the amendments and as to the action which would be wise in view of existing international conditions."

"I should be glad to see the peace terms and the League of Nations covenant separated as proposed in the resolution offered by Senator Knox, so that the latter could be considered by the people of the country without coercion from the necessity of speedy peace."

"To avoid repetition I enclose a copy of a letter which I wrote to Mr. Will H. Hays March 29, 1919, proposing amendments to the League of Nations covenant, and giving the reasons for them. Amendments similar in substance were proposed at about the same time by many Americans familiar with public affairs both in and out of the Senate. The amendments subsequently made in the covenant by the Paris conference, while to some extent dealing with the subjects of the amendments so proposed, are very inadequate and unsatisfactory."

"Nothing has been done to provide for the reestablishment and strengthening of the League of Nations."

**Fear of Smoke Famine
Scotched by 'Sun' Fund**
"A NUMBER of us had been shy of smokes for some time and there seemed to be a prospect of our starting home without tobacco in the pouch or cigarettes to cheer. Thanks to THE SUN we have smokes enough to last to Berlin or to the transport that will bring us home."

Read Corporal Coughlin's letter

(and others) on page 1, section 4.

WARNING! THE SUN TO-BACCO FUND has no connection

with any other fund, organization or publication. It employs

no agents or solicitors.

Continued on Fourth Page.

BAUER CHOSEN NEW PREMIER OF GERMANY

Erzberger Minister of Fi-
nance and Dr. David Heads
Interior Department.

TRY TO SAVE KAISER

Cabinet Also Asks for Im-
mediate Admission Into
League of Nations.

By the Associated Press.
BERLIN, June 21.—A new German Cabinet has been formed under the Premiership of Herr Bauer, formerly Minister of Labor, with Dr. Herman Mueller, the Majority Socialist leader, as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The other members of the Cabinet are:

Minister of the Interior—Dr. Eduard David.

Minister of Finance and Vice-Premier—Mathias Erzberger.

Minister of Economics—Herr Wisell.

Minister of Labor—Herr Schilke.

Minister of the Treasury—Herr Meyer.

Minister of Posts and Telegraphs—Herr Giesberts.

Chief of the Colonial Office—Dr. Bell.

Minister of National Defence—Gustav Noske.

Minister of Food—Dr. Schmidt.

No appointment has been made to the Ministry of Justice. Herr Meyer, the new head of the Treasury Department, is a native of Kaufbeuren, Bavaria.

New Premier a Socialist.

Herr Bauer, the new Premier, is a Socialist and held the post of Minister of Labor. In the course of his official duties he has had much to do with the striking workmen, and recently brought about a settlement of the general strike in Berlin.

Dr. Mueller has become one of the leaders of the Majority Socialists since the revolution. He was party whip in the National Assembly. In a recent speech Dr. Mueller declared that the former German Emperor was not wanted in Germany and that he "belongs to a pathological ward."

The name of Eduard David has been linked with that of Philipp Scheidemann as one of the leaders of the German Socialist party in the Reichstag since before the war. From 1915 to the time of the revolution last November Dr. David in his speeches in the Reichstag opposed a war of conquest by Germany.

Dr. David was a member of the original German delegation to the Peace Conference, but retired in favor of Herr Landsberg on account of ill health.

Mathias Erzberger was head of the German armistice commission and is one of the leaders of the Centrist or Clerical party. The famous Reichstag peace resolution adopted in July, 1917, and declaring for "peace without annexation or indemnity" was the work of Erzberger.

Noske a Strong Figure.
Gustav Noske became a leading figure in German politics under the republican government set up in Germany with Friedrich Ebert as President. Herr Noske was a storm center early in the year because of his drastic measures as Minister of Defence in putting down the Spartacist uprising. He policed the country effectively, but incurred the criticism of those who objected to his firm tactics in dealing with all opposition.

Many summary executions followed an order issued by him that all persons found fighting the Government forces should be shot immediately. He was mentioned as probable dictator if it should become necessary to appoint one through the predicted fall of the Government some months ago.

**ALLIES ARE ASKED
TO MODIFY DEMANDS**

Note Despatched to Paris Outlining New Request.

By KARL H. von WIEGAND.
Staff Correspondent of The Sun.
Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved.

WEIMAR, June 20 (delayed).—A note was telegraphed to Paris to-day asking the Allies if they would not drop the demand for an acknowledgment of Germany's sole guilt for the war, the requirement for the delivery of the former Kaiser for trial and asking immediate admission to the League of Nations.

The general opinion here is that

Continued on Second Page.

Allies Disposed to Grant Few Days' Delay; Treaty Not To Be Signed Before Wednesday

By LAURENCE HILLS,
Staff Correspondent of The Sun.
Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved.

PARIS, June 21.—Political chaos prevails in Germany and everything indicates that the Allies are disposed to grant a few days' delay if it continues. There seems to be no chance that the treaty will be signed before Wednesday, at the earliest.

If at the last moment on Monday, President Ebert asks for a delay before deciding whether to sign or not the Council of Three will be divided, Premier Clemenceau favoring an order to the troops to advance, while President Wilson and Premier Lloyd George are for suspending action for a few days.

If Germany says by Monday that she will sign, but asks for time to reconstitute the delegation all will be in favor of extending the limit for a few days.

It is almost certain that Count von Bernstorff will be in the signing delegation, replacing Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, yet President Wilson is violently opposed to Von Bernstorff.

WINNIPEG UNDER MILITARY RULE

One Man Killed, Many Hurt in
Battle Between Police
and Strikers.

MOB OF 20,000 ENGAGED

Order Restored by Federal
Troops—Machine Guns
Placed About City.

WINNIPEG, Man., June 21.—Winnipeg, strike torn since May 15, is under martial law to-night. After encounters this afternoon between thousands of strikers and the city and provincial police in which one man was killed, another probably injured mortally and a score hurt, Mayor Charles F. Gray formally turned over the city to the protection of the Federal military forces.

Gen. H. D. B. Ketchen, in charge of the military, announced to-night that the soldiers were in full control of the situation and that scores of alleged rioters are in custody. Almost 20,000 persons were massed on Main street near the City Hall at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, ready to take part in the "massed silent parade" ordered staged by labor leaders in opposition to city officials' orders against all parades.

Just as the men filed for the parade a street car, manned by non-union men and half filled with passengers, mostly women and children, approached. The car was greeted with a shower of missiles thrown by the paraders and wrecked. The women and children escaped without injury as far as is known.

A cry went up from the crowd, "Here come the bloody soldiers!" and around the corner of Main street appeared the Royal Northwest Mounted Police. They rode through the crowd and then turning formed in two columns and with drawn truncheons attempted to force the men back on the sidewalks. Many of the policemen were hit by rocks thrown by strikers.

The crowd, however, refused to disperse and a battle between the Federal troops that quiet was restored. To-night troops armed with machine guns are stationed through the city and armored cars are held in readiness at strategic points. Mike Sokolowski, the man killed, was said by officials to be a registered alien.

Evidence that the sympathetic strike was brought about by men who utilized as a means of making money a false object was establishment of Bolshevik and Soviet rule in Canada is contained in an official statement made by Senator Robertson, Minister of Labor. The document comprises the text of several letters which fell into the hands of the authorities when the Labor Temple was raided by the police on June 19.

"I have just received shipment of Bolshevik funds for the furtherance of one big union idea." This letter came to H. B. Russell, one of the accused labor leaders, who replied congratulating the writer on his efforts. Another letter indicates that Bolsheviks desired and partly achieved control of the Trades Council in Winnipeg and intimates that when control was fully achieved "we will use it to our advantage."

"The progress now being made in all probability will result in the strike being called off early next week," announced T. J. Murphy, secretary for the Trades and Labor Council, previously to the peace treaty that might make opened between the metal trades employers and employees.

PERSHING STADIUM TO OPEN.
Wilson, Poincare and Clemenceau Will Attend Exercises To-day.

PARIS, June 21.—President Wilson, accompanied by Poincare, Poincare and Premier Clemenceau, probably will take part to-morrow in the ceremony attending the opening of Pershing Stadium.

Only urgent business in connection with the peace treaty that might make opened between the metal trades employers and employees.

Bay State Car Strike Voted.
BOSTON, June 21.—Efforts by union executives to prevent the carrying out of a vote for a general strike on the lines of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway failed to-day, and the carmen were prepared to quit work at midnight. This was four hours earlier than the time originally set for the strike.

FRENCH LIKELY TO FOLLOW U. S.

Deputies Probably Will Ratify
Treaty if American Senate
Accepts Pact.

DEBATE WILL BE BITTER

One Faction Terms It Too Se-
vere and the Other
Too Mild.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.
Copyright, 1919; all rights reserved.

PARIS, June 21.—The fight against the League of Nations in the American Senate has directed attention here to the possibility of the ratification of the treaty by the French Parliament. It is no secret that both the Chamber of Deputies and the French Senate are opposed violently to the present document, even in its revised form.

In the Chamber, it is true, the opposition is divided, one faction protesting against the mildness of the treaty and the insufficiency of France's material compensation; the other—comprising nearly the whole Left wing—decrying the severity of the treaty, seeing therein the germs of a new world war. After feeling out the sentiment of the leading Deputies the Chamber of Deputies will ratify the treaty, but only after bitter debates and protestations.

This ratification is not entirely certain, in view of the influence that may be exerted by the action of other Parliaments of the allied countries on the French legislators. Some of the Deputies declared to THE SUN that if the American Senate refused to ratify the treaty, and did so, among other reasons, because it was too mild and let off the Germans too easily, the French Parliament might be expected to do likewise.

This view, of course, represents the opinion of only one of the numerous elements in the Chamber of Deputies which is protesting.

In spite of the scant news concerning the progress of the fight in the American Senate about the German armistice here of details regarding the true sentiment in the United States toward the treaty French legislators are taking a keen interest in the proceedings in Congress, looking forward with no little anxiety to the outcome of the controversy.

There seems to be a general awakening here to the fact, as one Deputy put it, that the conference eventually will "have to take cognizance of President Wilson's constituents, which up to the present time has been so wilfully neglected."

Pertinax, one of the most influential newspaper writers in Europe, in an editorial article in the *Echo de Paris* to-day says:

"The fate of the Society of Nations does not depend only on the Germans but on the attitude to be taken by the Republic in the very near future, on the immediate acts of Italy and finally on the neutral States."

"Many different motives may actuate the large number of Senators who oppose the Society of Nations and from information received here one recognizes that for one reason or another failure to ratify the treaty is possible. Italy agreed to the answer to Germany and up to the present has maintained the line which unite the Allies, but Italy is discontented, and to-day Orlando is menaced by critics, the natural effect of the affront offered to him by President Wilson some weeks ago."

"The Society of Nations and its formulae have been used to cover all the hopes of Europe. Its future is uncertain."

READY TO TIGHTEN BLOCKADE.
All Units Ready for Service Against Germany.

PARIS, June 21.—Measures have been completed by the navy for tightening the blockade of Germany, if such action becomes necessary.

The units which will take part in the blockade are ready for immediate service.

Continued on Second Page.

Of Seventy-one Vessels Only
the Bayern and a Few De-
stroyers Still Float.

BRITISH SALVAGE SOME

German Admiral and Most
of the Skeleton Crews
Put Under Arrest.

OTHERS SHOT IN FLIGHT

London Amazed at Audacity as
Under Armistice Only Crews
Were on Board.

LONDON, June 21.—The German high seas fleet has been destroyed by German skeleton crews that were interned aboard the ships at Scapa Flow. It was announced officially to-night. Of the seventy-one ships of all classes which were surrendered to the allied fleets in an imposing ceremony on November 21 only the dreadnought Bayern, 28,000 tons, and a few destroyers are afloat.

After a day of rumors regarding the destruction of the fleet the Admiralty issued a statement this evening in which the extent of the damage and some details of the conspiracy were given. The statement follows:

According to the latest reports from Scapa Flow all the interned battleships and battle cruisers have sunk, except the battleship Baden (evidently the Bayern, since the lists at the time the German ships surrendered did not include a warship by the name of Baden), which is still afloat. Five light cruisers have sunk, but three have been beached. Eighteen destroyers were beached by local tugs. Four destroyers are still afloat. The rest of the destroyers have sunk.

A German Rear Admiral and most of the Germans from the ships are now in custody aboard British ships. Some boats from the ships refused to stop when ordered and were fired on. A small number of Germans were killed or wounded.

In accordance with the terms of the armistice, the German ships were interned with skeleton crews as caretakers and without British guards aboard.

London Amazed at News.

London heard the first reports that the Germans had been able to destroy their interned fleet with incredulity. It was not common knowledge that the Germans were in unguarded possession of their own ships in the landlocked harbor called Scapa Flow. The harbor is less than 200 miles north of Edinburgh and is surrounded by the islands of the Orkney group.

The first reports came in the form of an Exchange Telegraph despatch from its correspondent in northern Scotland. According to this despatch the German crews hoisted the imperial ensign to the masthead before sinking them.

The crews opened sea cocks on all the ships at the same moment. As each began to list the crews took to small boats.

When the report was circulated by means of news tickers the Admiralty was pressed by requests